

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5119

日八十二月二年戊甲丙同

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1874.

二月廿一號四月英 潘香

PRICE \$25 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 13, PALMA, Gov. bark, 299, C. Binge, Whampoa April 11th, General—RAYNAL & CO.

April 13, DROMING LOUISE, Daniel brig., 250, C. Binge, Whampoa 11th April, General, En. SCHILLER & CO.

April 13, LEMOSO, German bark, 405, F. Ulrich, Cardiff October 23rd, Coals.—BONJAS & CO.

April 13, PAUGH BALAUGNE, German bark, 277, O'Keeffe, Samanaga 6th February Saigon 1st March, and Cape St. James 26th, General—GAMMIE & CO.

April 13, SEA BEAR, British bark, 307, Goffin, Reding April 13th, Coal—JARDINE, MARSHAL & CO.

April 13, CHINA, British steamer, 1,348, Alfred Simons, Hamburg March 24th, Galli 26th, Fanning 4th April, and Singapore 7th General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

April 13, H.M.S. FAULKE, Condr., C. E. Buckley, Captain, April 13th.

April 13, DART, Brit. s.s., 1,019, E. M. Edmund, Shanghai April 10th, General and 326,600—P. & O. S. N. CO.

Departures.

April 13, COLUMBIA, for Takao.

April 13, GUSTAV AND MARIE, for Macao.

April 13, PRINCESS SHIRLEY, for Saigon.

April 13, NINGO, s.s., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

At our Harbour Master's Office, April 13th.

Siamese Crown, for Bangkok.

India, for Bangkok.

Honda, for Bangkok.

Sakridip, for Bangkok.

Ayutthaya, s.s., for Shanghai.

Columbus, for Takao.

Passengers.

Per China, s.s., from Bombay, &c.—Hongkong.

From Southampton—Messrs. W. H. P. Tyler, E. J. Christie, Henry R. White, H. J. Fern, Mr. J. G. Smith, and J. W. Forster, Mr. J. Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. G. Townsend, Mr. J. Orton, J. Jack, and G. Townsend, From Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Calis, and A. Leith. From Penang—2 Chinese. From Singapore—Mrs. Barabas, and Miss Dennis, and 20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British bark Sea Duke reports left Keelung on 11th April, at 4 a.m.; from Macao on the 12th, and for the present, days to Pefo, Hong Kong, where she had a strong gale, and when got thick, foggy weather and S.W. winds, when arrived.

The German bark Flugh Balauene reports left Samarang on 8th February, Saigon March 21st, and Cape St. James on the 25th. From Samarang had light buffeting winds to Saigon; after leaving there had strong S.E. winds, 12 to 15 m.p.h., with heavy swell; then to port light Southerly air, last three days heavy foggy weather.

The German bark Leopold reports left Cardiff on 25th; experienced S.E. and W.N.W. winds down the Channel, moderate weather, then had calms for 12 days; to the Cape had strong eastward winds, 12 to 15 m.p.h., then to the Eastward, 12 to 15 m.p.h., with heavy swell; then to port light Southerly air, last three days heavy foggy weather.

The P. & O. steamship Didier reports left Shanghai on 10th April, at 4 a.m.; from Shanghai to the Islands had fine weather; thence to Brindisi, and to the Islands, 12 to 15 m.p.h. winds to Liverpool, 12 to 15 m.p.h. winds with S.E. winds. Fussed the steamship Shaftesbury. Of the Two Islands, a ship, supposed to be the U.S. corvette Harford, on the 12th, and two French mail steamships, on the morning of the 13th.

The P. & O. steamship China reports left Bombay on 24th March, sailed on the 25th, bound for Aden, 12 to 15 m.p.h. winds from Bombay to Calle light variable winds. From Calle to Singapore light N. Easterly winds and fine weather. From Singapore to Hongkong light variable winds and squally weather. To Hongkong light N.E. monsoon and smooth water. On Saturday, 11th April, at 10:35 p.m., in lat. 15° 40' N., and longitude 103° 40' E., observed a particularly large and bright Meteor passing from the zenith, in a Westerly direction.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessel. From. Date of Arrival.

Rota. ... Iloilo. ... Feb. 23

John Milton. ... Japan. ... March 2

Alexander (s). ... Higashimura. ... March 3

Yankee (s). ... Higashimura. ... March 4

Yunnan (s). ... Manila. ... March 4

Lithair. ... Hongkong. ... March 4

Vessels Expected at Hongkong. (Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name. Date.

Sedan. ... Liverpool. ... Nov. 9

Diamond. ... London. ... Nov. 10

Anapides. ... Cardiff. ... Nov. 10

Batavia. ... Hamburg. ... Dec. 2

Johnstone. ... Cardiff. ... Dec. 3

Kate Curtis. ... London. ... Dec. 3

Lydia. ... Newcastle. ... Dec. 26

Osaka. ... London. ... Dec. 26

Batavia. ... Cuxhaven. ... Dec. 28

London. ... London. ... Dec. 29

Cathay. ... Batavia. ... Jan. 1

Axemore. ... Cardiff. ... Jan. 24

Tanjore (s). ... Southampton. ... Jan. 29

Swiftsure. ... Cardiff. ... Jan. 30

Deserbound. ... London. ... Feb. 1

Lecon (s). ... Portland. ... Feb. 4

Frank N. Thayer. ... London. ... Feb. 4

Alexandria. ... New York. ... Feb. 10

Albion. ... London. ... Feb. 10

Leviathan. ... London. ... Feb. 12

Lord of the Isles. ... London. ... Feb. 12

Golden Spike. ... Cardiff. ... Feb. 18

Elizabeth Dong. ... Cardiff. ... Feb. 18

Tschibathof (s). ... London. ... Feb. 19

Waltikka. ... Liverpool. ... Feb. 19

France. ... Suez. ... Feb. 21

G. T. Pearson. ... Cardiff. ... Feb. 21

Buccaneer (s). ... Liverpool. ... Feb. 22

Sylvia (s). ... Liverpool. ... Feb. 23

Swansea. ... Feb. 23

Hongkong (s). ... London. ... Feb. 26

Glaciar (s). ... Liverpool. ... Feb. 26

Araçan (s). ... London. ... March 3

Star of China. ... London. ... March 3

Warrior (s). ... Liverpool. ... March 4

Golden Castle (s). ... London. ... March 4

Eusia (s). ... London. ... March 6

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED), 412, CALE ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office—3, Angel Court, New York Agents, J. & W. SMITH & CO., 21, Broad Street.

AT AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....\$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

IG. SCHNEIDER, Manager.

HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 of Dalas, RESERVES FUND.....\$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—Chairman—W. H. FORSTER, Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. HOWETT, Mr. Astor, Esq., Mr. Leaman, Esq., The Pyke, Esq., S. D. Storer, Esq., A. Head, Esq.

Chief Manager—Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—Peter Cameron, Esq., London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONG-KONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—For 3 months' 4 per cent; per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

Local Bank Discount—Offered, granted and accepted Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager, Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 10th February, 1873.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by Royal Decree of France, dated 1st March, 1862, and by Imperial Decree of 23rd July, 1854, and 31st December, 1855.

EXCOMMUNICATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. A. Steining.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$0,000,000 3,300,000 RESERVE FUND.....\$0,000,000 300,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergere, Paris, London Agent—144, Fleet Street, E.C.

AGENCE—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseille, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Siam, Tunis (Ile de la Reunion) and Yokohama.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London, HONG-KONG AGENT.

Interest Allowed.

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2 1/2% subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3% subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits—For 3 months' 4 per cent.

6 " 5 " "

A. PHILIPPE, Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong—Bank Building, Queen's Road, 273, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, cased on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL, & CO.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO., 504, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES BRADLEY SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYPHANT & CO.

at 492, Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES BRADLEY SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYPHANT & CO.

at 492, Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO., 504, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

924, Hengust, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

924, Hengust, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

924, Hengust, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

924, Hengust, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

924, Hengust, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 1874.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

924, Hengust, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as Merchant and Consignee Agent.

A. MAC. HEATON.

491, Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSTON STEVENS, in our firm, cased on the 31st March, 18

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Only Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

OEROMO-LITHOGRAPH.

OF A
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.
(A Chrono-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PRAK.)THE VARIOUS HOUSE PLATE
(Designed expressly for this Work)MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA:

ALSO, THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
BONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics correct to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5 or with the Lists of Residents, Post Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Body

Press Office, or to the following Agents—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. & S. Co.

Quelch and Campbell

Annan.....Messrs. Mitchell & Co.

Weizhou, Macao.....Messrs. M. & C. Co.

Ningpo.....Mr. H. & C. Co.

Kelly & Co., Shanghai

Hall & Holtz

Kelly & Co.

Bankers and River Ports

Hall & Holtz & Kelly

Menzies,....Messrs. Mitchell & Co.

Takao and Fuzhou

Hall & Holtz & Kelly

Peking.....Messrs. J. & C. Trading Co.

Yokohama.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Singapore.....Messrs. J. & C. Trading Co.

Manila.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.

Singapore.....Strata Times Co.

London.....Mr. A. & C. L. Lumsden & Co.

New York.....Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.

San Francisco.....Mr. L. P. Fisher & Co.

New York.....Messrs. S. M. Pettigrew & Co.

37, Park Row.

BIRTH.

At Kiel, on the 6th April, Mrs. E. S. SCHUTZ,

of a son. [558]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, April 14th, 1874.

It is not very often that an opportunity offers of congratulating the general public upon measures taken upon their especial behalf by the powers that be. As a rule the tendency of local administration in the Colony has been singularly forgetful of the wants of the large body of the community. The most obvious necessities in the form of roads and buildings have been supplied to the common benefit of residents, as it would be simply impossible to get on without them in minor matters, where the comfort of those of moderate means is concerned, and with their comfort, in a great degree, their health, there has not, in an ordinary way been anything like the amount of consideration which might very reasonably be looked for. This is, of course, to be expected in some degree in a Colony, where the form of Government is but very slightly of a popular form. The necessities of those who are not so fortunately placed as members of the Government service, or those whose means enable them to supply all their wants in regard to comfort in residence, and necessary charge and recreation, are very apt to be forgotten when the management of affairs is exclusively in the hands of the latter classes. Hence many opportunities of improving Hongkong as a place of residence, and rendering its long exile, to which large numbers are subjected, less irksome, have been overlooked.

To the Government servant, who, if he fall sick, can at once obtain his leave of absence on full pay, and fly away to more congenial scenes, and who has long furloughs in reasonable periods, and to the well to do merchant, bankers, and other mercantile men who are able from time to time to recruit their health in a similar manner, it is of comparatively little importance whether Hongkong to a more or less healthy or pleasant place of abode. To those, however, who are not so favourably situated the matter may be almost literally of vital consequence, and it is surprising that, with all the money that has been squandered in Hongkong, and with all the facilities which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

At last, however, there seems a prospect that something will be done in this desirable direction. For some time, we have advocated the establishment of some kind of Sanatorium at the Peak, or high enough up the hills to get out of the worst of the Summer heat, and we pointed out that there was little chance of this being accomplished except some general movement were made by the local government—but that if some steps were taken by the local authorities, the object could be accomplished at very little expense. From what was stated at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, it appears now to be in contemplation to make a small Sanatorium by enlarging the harbour. Masters' quarters at the Peak, and that certain rooms will be made available upon conditions to be drawn up to the general public. The plan would certainly be of great advantage to the community, and we trust that when it comes to be considered, it may be carried out upon such a scale as will make it generally available. The COLONIAL SECRETARY had put the

vote down—as for a Sanatorium for Civil Servants, but the Hon. Mr. ROBERT called attention to the fact that the vote proposed was not especially for civil servants, 'but' for the object above-named of making a Sanatorium available to the general public. The fact is that, for such reasons as are above indicated, the civil servants are precisely those who least require such an establishment, especially as many of them are already able to have the use of the Bachelor's quarters attached to the Governor's Bungalow, upon which a considerable sum has already been expended. To the public at large the means of obtaining the use of suitable quarters for a short period during the hot season at the Peak will be of inestimable advantage, and will greatly lessen the rigours of the Hongkong Summer. When once a start has been made, we may be certain that many will build private retreats on the hills, who naturally hesitate to do so present on account of the want of security and the too great isolation, which would be removed so soon as the place came into requisition by the establishment of a Government Sanatorium. Before many years we should probably find a large number of small bungalows at the more convenient situations, and there would be nothing to prevent Hongkong residents from retreating during three months of the year, and spending their evenings and nights in an atmosphere not much hotter than that of any ordinary European place during the Summer months. The effect of this upon the health of residents in the Colony, and on their ability to remain for a longer period of years, would be almost incalculable; and in every important direction its benefit could hardly be overestimated. So soon as a fair number of residents resort to the heights, the ladies could, as they do in India, retire to them entirely during a considerable portion of the Summer months when the atmosphere is dry, and the weather in every way suitable—and this would in all likelihood be quite sufficient to make the climate of Hongkong bearable for a good number of years without any serious effects, and do away with the necessity of expensive trips at home, which are not likely at best to have so good an effect in restoring health, as surely presentation would have in preserving it. The advantage to the public which it will be gained should the present scheme be carried out satisfactorily, will thus be of the most important character, and we are confident we may rely upon its having the support of H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, who is always willing to throw his influence on the side of the public welfare, and has had the benefit, now sought more generally, placed long ago at his disposal by the liberal sums which have been voted for mountain Lodge.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and Sarsaparilla, 3,035 chests. Exported since the 1st instant, were Malwa and L.I.O. cheese, Bengal. Yesterday's imports in the above, general steamers China, are excluded.

We learn from the papers received by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, that an Inspector of the Gaculta Society, for the prevention of cruelty to Animals, charged a man with cruelty to a Cockroach. The Magistrate, in dismissing the case, observed that people who did not care to spend a few shillings for the services of the lawyer set forth therein, will and will subscribe their names.

The small steamer *Frolic*, which formerly plied between Canton and Macao, but which has been laying up for some time at Whampoa, came down on Sunday night with passengers and cargo for the port of Canton. The *Frolic* and the *Steamship Company* intend to open the boundary line at Kowloon City, and Sze-ke-wan. It was, however, got removed about amongst the Chinese, and some thousands of natives yesterday were down to the Canton what making an inspection of her.

We hear an advance of 2 per cent took place in a fortnight in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bombay.

H. M.'s gun-vessel *Frolic* returned from Canton yesterday with Vice-Admiral Sir O. A. Shadwell, K.C.B., on board.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Session will take place on Monday, the 20th instant, instead of the 18th. We believe there will be only one case, that of the Te-poo of Macao, who is charged with murder.

Total imports since the 1st instant, have been, of Cotton, 724 bales; Mulwa Opium, 80 chests; and S

Extracts.

WORSHIP.

(An Idea from Strauss.)
Up the steep heights my soul's every limb
I drew responsive to thy soul's beliefs—
My soul, who overcomes will ardent hymns
Wilted the long strings of her bowed quiet—
"Yes, lift me upward to the topmost height,
Beyond the cloud that doth thy legging feet
Until my faith be satisfied with sight,
And God himself commands me to wait—
Lad, the conquer'd summit standing high,
The mist-enshrouded plains before him spread,
In the dim twilight of the middle sky.
Mirrored in heaven, a halo round my head,
She saw my image, deck'd with mystery,
Concord her God, fall down, and worship'd me—
Spectator.

LANDSEER'S ART.

The painter devoted himself to the task of depicting animal affections. His endowed dogs and horses, and monkeys and cats, with human and homely natures, compelling his models to adopt an exaggerated tone of domestic decorum. It has his animals almost seemed to be the wild things of the world, with a nature unnamable and impudent of control. That side of his subject the painter suffered gradually to fall into neglect. He inclined more to the realisation of the social traits discoverable in brute nature, and in depicting the manners of the animal kingdom sought to impress a lesson of kindness and patience upon humanity. It cannot be said that this ambition belonged to the region of ideal art. But it may be remembered that Landseer did not possess those qualities of genius which alone could make the highest victories possible.—*Art Journal*.

THE POTATO.

The potato is a native of warmer climates than ours, and begins life here at a disadvantage in that respect. But it is remarkably accommodating in all its habits, for it will grow on almost any soil; it will generally take care of itself after being planted; it usually makes a good return for every reasonable outlay incurred in its cultivation; and there is no plant known to British horticulture, or agriculture that enjoys so perfect an immunity from insect plagues, for, in truth, few insects, and none of the larger herbivorous animals, will touch its green leaves, or make any great effort to obtain its meal tubers. It grows best on well-drained, warm, and fertile soils of a sandy texture, but thrives also on peat and bog soils, and, in fact, in a hot season prospers on any soil that is moderately dry and exposed to the sunshine, and produces tremendously heavy crops on well-worked clay. But if the sun happens to be wet and cold the case is altered. Then the potato crop on warm calcareous soils in the southern counties may still be good (as they were in 1868 and in 1872), while those on the heavy lands, and especially oaks and loams, not well drained, are destroyed by disease, in proportion nearly to their degree of exposure to excessive moisture and a temperature considerably below the average of the season.—*The Gardener's Magazine*.

THE POLAR BEAR.

As the Polar bear is frequently found above a hundred miles from the nearest land, up to ice steadily drifting into the sea, it seems but fair to assign him a place among the marine animals of the Arctic-zone. He hunts by scent, and is constantly running across and against the wind which prevails from the northward, so that the same instinct which directs his search for prey also serves the important purpose of guiding him in the direction of the land and more solid ice. His favourite food is the sea, which he surprises crouching down with his fore paws doubled underneath, and pushing himself noiselessly forward with his hinder legs until within a few yards, when he springs upon his victim, whether in the water or upon the ice. He can swim at the rate of three miles an hour, and can dive to a considerable distance. Though he attacks man when hungry, wounded, or provoked, he will not injure him when food more to his liking is at hand. Sir Francis M'Clintock relates an anecdote of a native of Upernivik who was out one dark winter's day visiting his seal-nets. He found a seal entangled, and whilst knelling down over it upon the ice to get it clear, he received a slap on the back—from his companion as he supposed; but it's sound and heavier blow made him look smartly round. He was horror-stricken to see a peculiarly grim old bear instead of his comrade. Without taking further notice of the man, Bruin tore the seal out of the net, and began his supper. He was not interrupted, nor did the man wait to see the meal finished, fearing no doubt that his uninjured and unceremonious guest might keep a corner for him.—*The Polar World*.

A TRAVELLER'S NARRATIVE FROM RAMBLE.

A traveller records a conversation with an Arab when passing through this part of the country, and as it shows the sentiment which keeps the races in the East in the same position they were ages and ages ago, I transcribe it here.

The Arab in question was going to Jerusalem, but instead of tarrying at Ramleb close at hand, he turned aside, and went to Ludd, some miles out of his way. On being interrogated by the traveller as to his motive for doing this he spoke in these words:—"We sons of Arabs still retain the traditions of our Bedouin life. Because our tents are not made of stone, because our encampments are no longer shifted from the spots we have selected, have we ceased to be children of the desert, and ought we to disown our ancestors?" When they arrived in this country, blessed by God, and dear to all the prophets, they had long been divided into two great factions, the Kaysi, the sons of Kays-Ibn-Shaylan, and the Yenosi, who came from Yemom. We, their descendants, inhabitants of towns and villages, are still Kaysi or Yenosi, according as the chain of our ancestry or the connection of our alliances attaches us to one or other of the two parties. Young people may despise old notions if they will, it is of no use; there will always be Kaysi and Yenosi. In vain are the lips of the old wound closed, the year will never disappear. I, a Kaysi, greatly prefer to lodge with my own people, and can no longer afford the hospitality of the men of Ramleb, who are Yenosi."

"It is, then, an irreconcileable hatred which divides the two branches of the Arab family?" asked the traveller.

"No, it is not hatred; in the presence of foreigners we do not forget that we are brothers. But in all our internal quarrels, from town to town, from village to village, there is always at bottom the trace of the original separation. It is the order of God. He wills that it should be eternally maintained, since He has stamped it upon our most pacific customs. When a daughter of Ludd, who is a Kaysi, espouses a son of Ramleb, who is a Yenosi, she is estranged by her relations as far as the limit of the territory covered with a red veil which is the favourite colour of Kaysi. There the wife is sent by the friends of the bridegroom, who drag away the bride, with pretended violence over the frontier of Ramleb, then throwing a white veil over her head, the emblem of her adoption by the Yenosi. This custom is as ancient as our race; and in spite of the levity of young people now-a-days, I hope that it will yet last as long as it has already lasted. Are we better than our fathers that we should act differently to them?" No wonder that progress is a word unknown in the East, when old grievances and meaningless customs are hugged with such tenacity.—*On Holy Ground*. By Edwin Holder.

PICTURE OF A MESS-BOOTH.

At the door stood a stout negro, scarcely visible, except by his white teeth and his rolling eyes, which strongly reminded me of Robinson Crusoe's monster in the cave, and a little sprig of a midshipman was venturing impudencies on him for not having the dinner ready. Surrounding a table inside the booth, which was illuminated by two dwarf candles, that appeared as if they had never reached their proper growth, sat eight or ten small officers employed in various ways. One was playing a difficult piece of music on the flute, with the notes placed before him, propounded up by a quartz bottle. A companion, to amoy, and ridicule him, had put his pocket comb between two pieces of paper, and, applying it to his mouth, produced a sound more execrable than the bugles, yet still endeavouring to imitate the tune. Two youths in the furthest corner had quarrelled, and were settling their dispute in a boxing-match. Another seemed totally abstracted from the scene, and, leaning his elbows on the table, was contemplating the miniature of a fair-haired girl, whose mild blue-eyes beamed with love and constancy. On the opposite side of the table, two youngsters, with a treatise of seamanship before them, were arguing in no very gentle terms on their own proficiency, in naval tactics. At the head of the table an old master's mate was exercising his authority in preserving peace; but as he was engaged at the same time in mixing a good stiff glass of grog, his orders were either disregarded or laughed at. But there was one pale-faced lad, with a countenance full of intellectual expression whom I shall never forget. He sat by himself, with a small writing-desk before him, and on it lay a letter, the writer of which not satisfied with filling up each page with black ink, had crossed the lines with red, and this latter he was endeavouring to answer. The noise had disturbed him, for sheet after sheet had been torn up, and laid in a pile by his side. He looked at the combatants, and a gentle murmur escaped him; he turned to the musicians, and a smile lighted up his features; he cast his eyes towards the youth whose thoughts were with the polestar of his affections, and a shade of melancholy set upon his brow. At this moment he caught sight of me, as I stood at the door undetermined whether to advance or to recede, and his hand was instantly extended. He closed his desk, remarking that "his sister must wait another day," and—but why need I recount every particular?—from that hour we were friends.—*Sea Stories. By an Old Sailor.*

JOLLY GOOD FELLOWS.

(Literary Review.)

There are a great many jolly good fellows moving about in our midst. It might be well if the number were not so great. As a matter of fact, most of those jolly good fellows are not so jolly as they make themselves out to be, and they are very far from being so good as they would have you believe them to be. Their jollity is, like many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it does not always sit well on its wearers. At home they are often the reverse of companionable. Indeed, they display such an amount of irritation, and of selfishness, and of general unsocialness, that it would be strange if those who are nearest and should be dearest to them did not occasionally arrive at the conclusion that it would be a blessing rather than otherwise if they were removed to another sphere. They are not much concerned as to how their wives and children fare, but if they themselves are subjected to any real or imagined discomfort, they forthwith proceed to raise cries of grief and indignation of the most startling character. No one could fairly bring it against them that they are addicted to ruinous extravagance as far as their own households are concerned. On the contrary, in this direction they display an amount of prudence which is, perhaps, commendable, but which is just a trifle excessive. It is, no doubt, a good thing for wives to have it impressed upon them that economy is an excellent thing, and where limited incomes are in question, is nothing less than an absolute necessity; but even upon this point a woman can be lectured too often and with excess of vigour. This is our friend, the jolly good fellow, who is many a man's best clothes, only donned on special occasions, and, as a natural consequence, it